





HAMSEER & MOSSEK,  
PUBLISHERS.DECATUR, ILLINOIS.  
Thursday Evening, May 17.

The Atlanta Constitution is a still Democratic paper, but it takes this view about the Mississippi outrage: "The local press saw nothing in the recent dastardly butchery to condemn; the local authorities did not think it best to arrest the blood stained participants, and if Komper county had been left to itself no one would have been brought to justice for the perpetration of an assault that has horrified the entire country."

A CINCINNATI reporter endeavored to interview Bowles, the nominator of Charles Francis Adams, the other day, and failed. But he saw Bowles and thus describes: "A tall, broad shouldered man of about 50, with dark complexion, full dark beard, slightly mixed with gray, and looking as though a hail storm had just passed through it; dark eyes, a good forehead, and hair something in the mixed condition of the beard. He was dressed in a suit of mixed goods with slate colored pants. A pair of gray woolen socks filled up the interval between his pants and low shoes, which wore of Massachusetts make."

It may have been in bad taste for Frederick Douglass, occupying an official position at Washington, to say what he did about that city in his Baltimore lecture, but the Washingtonians are foolish to get in such a rage about it. The fact is he told some very plain truths and drew a fairly correct picture of the society and morals of that city under the old regime. Nearly all that he said related to the condition of the city before and during the war, and it would be hard for any one to exaggerate its vices during that period. The trouble is, Douglass touched the Washingtonians on the raw, and in the language of the street, "that's what the matter." Meanwhile, if the "old-time" and best citizens' hold an indignation meeting to denounce his lecture, he had better resign the marshaling and take the platform. He could not ask a better advertisement.—*Baltimore Journal.*

The House of Representatives at Springfield has done what it could to further impoverish the public treasury by passing a bill to establish a State Board of Health and ordering to a third reading the Senate bill for establishing a State Board of Stenographers, neither of which would be of any more public service than a State board of elephants. Will some one of these Senators explain to us what is wanted of a State Board of Health, or what it will have to do? The people would like to know. They are tired of Boards. The House they already have, notably the Railroad and Warehouse Boards, harassing business and injuring the market, are all they can endure and now, for the sake of increasing State indebtedness, creating more offices, and developing the capacity for tax-eating, corruption and plunder, they are to be saddled with two more! The members of the legislature seem to be totally ignorant of the sentiment of their constituents, and at the same time unaware that the people regard the creation of Boards simply as new outlets for the waste of the public money. It is not impossible, when the session is over, that they may be instructed in a very practical way by the people whom they misrepresent.—*Chicago Tribune.*

There never was a time when retrenchment and economy were more imperatively demanded in national, local and municipal governments than at present. The country has been moving along in one groove so long, and that in the direction of expensive government, that it has slipped almost insensibly into a perfect quagmire of debt. And this indebtedness is by no means all national; a large proportion of it is local and municipal. A recently prepared statement of the indebtedness of American cities shows that twelve of them have a debt of over \$10,000,000 each; eight over \$5,000,000 each; twenty-two over \$2,000,000 each; twenty-two over \$1,000,000 each; twenty-four over \$500,000 each; etc. The aggregate indebtedness of one hundred and twenty-nine cities is \$684,547,997. This, it must be remembered, is merely city indebtedness, and to it must be added county, state and national debts, and the current expenses of all these governments. In the light of these facts it is evident that it costs too much to govern this country. "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," is a good thing, but the people should see to it that it is made less costly. Expenses of all kinds should be reduced, useless offices should be abolished, unnecessary bureaus and departments done away with, old debts paid off and no new ones created. Retrenchment and economy should be the watchword in every department of the government as well as in business circles and domestic affairs.—*Ind. Journal.*

Here is the last: One of the neatest, sweetest things in neckwear is a narrow piece of flannel, with a lining of raw silk. The neck should be carried stiff, and the voice sunk to a hoarse whisper, like the bray of a horse mule. The fashion is all the rage just now, and withal very contagious.

## MURDER WILL OUT.

A Strange Centennial Story of Death and Detection.

(N. Y. Tribune.)  
Here is a true story from Philadelphia, with all the elements of mystery and dramatic horror for which our modern novelists and playwrights strive in vain. Two or three months after the Exposition closed the dead body of a man was found in a lonely gorge, six miles from the city, too much decomposed for recognition, and without the slightest clue in his clothing by which to identify him. It was supposed he had been a guest at the Granger's Hotel, which was an enormous temporary barracks to which thousands of transient lodgers came daily. No visitor was kept, nor could any account be taken of them after they paid for their room in advance. What could be more unlikely than that this unrecognizable body could be identified as one of the nameless millions who came and went through Philadelphia last year, or that his murderer should be found.

Yet, by a chance letter to a prominent newspaper in Germany, the whole strange story is laid bare. The murderer man proves to be a young German of a wealthy family who came to Philadelphia last summer. At this Granger's Hotel he fell in with another German and formed a close companionship with him. The stranger learned all his secrets, the particulars of his business and family life, obtained letters from him, from which he studied his handwriting, peculiarities of expression, etc. When his plans were ripe he enticed the young fellow out to this lonely gorge, killed him, took possession of his trunk and other property, and opened a correspondence with his family in Germany. Since last October this correspondence has been carried on, the murderer personating his victim and obtaining by means of illness, losses, etc., large sums of money.

By this time his arrest will probably be made. We spoke the other day of the inexorable justice which dogs the steps of a guilty man. But we never remember to have seen a stronger proof of it than this, unless it was the death of Lou at Mountain Meadows. In old times the avenger of blood held it as a sacred duty to pursue the murderer, and the Kithnyes helped him with keen eyes whose sight reached around the world. We have given over the matter to the police, who certainly are not weighted with oppressive sacred duty and who are much worse than other people. Yet, by some mysterious pursuer sent by other hands than ours, the guilty man is followed and brought to justice at last.

## FACT AND FANCY.

Wabash Republican: Much as most Republicans dislike, and many of them spit upon, the President's Southern policy, there seems now to be more probability of a split in the Democratic party than in the Republican.

Cincinnati Enquirer: John Young Brown and Senator Gordon are still pestered in the South. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is paying his respects to those gentlemen for aiding in the theft of the presidency, with great vigor.

Inter-Ocean: "There is a great difference between criticism and hostility." We have no hope that the condiliatory measures of the President's will end in anything but evil, but bad as the results will be, the dangers they involve are not to be compared with those which would certainly come upon us with an unrestrained Democratic administration.

New York Public: Mr. Charles Francis Adams has written a letter which will go very far to reconcile to his recent defeat those who have most warmly admired him. The part of impracticable and irreconcilable is not the one for which statesmen are appreciated, nor will Mr. Adams's post mortem estimate of Mr. Tilden be generally accepted even by Democrats.

New York Tribune: Mr. Nichols has been recognized as governor by a legislature of undisputed validity, resting its title upon returns which Mr. Packard admits to be correct. If he has been wrongfully installed, the wrong has been committed by the law-making power of the State, and acquiesced in by other branches of the local administration, and neither the president nor congress has any responsibility for it. It is none of their business.

New York Sun: The economy exercised by the administration in the case of Major Reno is ill judged. A court-martial has found this officer guilty of insulting and indecent conduct toward the wife of a brother officer, and at a time when the lady was unprotected. For an offense less dishonorable than this, Colonel Valentine Baker, of the British army, was cashiered, imprisoned, and outlawed socially. Reno's suspension for two years from rank and pay does not satisfy his deserts.

A Washington dispatch says that men are being appointed at \$1,200 salaries to fill the vacancies in the pension office made by the recent discharge of a score or more of ladies who were working at \$900, and that the ladies are not allowed to compete for reappointment. As they were familiar with the duties, and as no complaint was made on this score we fail to see why they should be removed to make places for men. As Secretary Schurz is making civil-service reform his special hobby, he would do well to investigate this matter.

Everybody Goes to MILLER'S Restaurant.

## EXAMINE THE DOME.

Chicago Post.

There is a suspicious similarity between the Rockford court house and the State House at Springfield in the matter of overshadowing dome. They are unlike in the fact that the former has crumbled and fallen, while the latter has not. It is undeniable, however, that when the news of the Rockford horror was told the thoughts of thousands turned to the mass of brick, stone and iron towering toward the sky at Springfield. As at Rockford, the support of this vast weight is largely furnished by brick walls and by brick columns.

It may be that the last trump will sound before it will fall, but there are a great many good judges who do not appear to think so, and, after the experiment at Rockford, it is the plain duty of the legislature, before it adjourns, to have the whole structure tested by a competent commission, which will be composed of impartial and disinterested men. The State House Commissioners have advertised their ignorance of building matters, and should therefore have nothing to say in reference to the appointments of examiners. In justice to them, and to the pockets of the people, the commission should be composed of men who are not seeking a job as architects, that they might not advocate a needless overhauling. There is a fear that in the course of time, and possibly a very short time, the dome of the new State House will fall. That is the plain English of it. To prevent such a calamity is the duty of the present legislature. Several hundred thousand dollars are to be voted by the people to finish the structure, and a few hundreds or thousands of dollars should be appropriated by them to be spent in thoroughly examining the structure, especially the dome. If a vast trap has been built which is liable during a storm or hurricane, or even with the action of cold and heat, to crumble its insufficient foundations and fall of its own weight, then people should know from competent judges the extent of the danger, that it may be averted.

The construction of the State House has been a succession of botches and blunders. To have, in conclusion, a tragedy which would sacrifice many valuable lives would be too costly an ending of a folly.

The construction of the dome is an experiment, and we believe that judges whose competence and integrity are beyond dispute should pass their opinion upon its ability to stand the shocks of time and circumstance.

SPRINGFIELD, May 16.—The senate confirmed the governor's appointment of Messrs. Grimshaw, Corbin and Gould, as members of the state board of public charities.

The senate passed house bill making silver coin legal tender for all debts, public or private, in Illinois; appropriating nearly \$100,000 to pay debts of the Joliet penitentiary; to supply certain missing state archives; the Davis house bill, relating to jurisdiction of county courts in voluntary assignment cases; to enable incorporated cities and villages to regulate ferries and bridges.

The southern penitentiary bill caused an animated debate, and its friends rallied to its support. It passed by a large majority.

The printing committee reported, showing that a satisfactory settlement should be made with the state printer and commissioners of printing. The minority committee combated this.

The bill appropriating \$27,000 to complete the Lincoln monument, passed, also a number of other house bills.

In the house, senate bill No. 114, for reassignment of capital stock, came up, was ably advocated, and the final vote which disposed of it for this session, was 95 to 47, in favor of striking out the onerous clause.

The house passed the senate bill appropriating for the soldiers' orphans' home, for insane asylum, for deaf and dumb asylum, and its workshop, to pay Burnett & Davis' claim; for additional buildings in central insane asylum; for completion and furnishing new state house; appropriation for education of blind; for charitable eye and ear infirmaries and others.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad has definitely determined to run a fast passenger train from Chicago to New York, in opposition to the Wabash. It will start at 4:30 p. m., and put passengers in New York before 10 of the succeeding night, making the trip in 29 hours.

DENVER, COLO., May 16.—A serious outbreak among the miners in California gulch, near Oregon City, Cal., is reported. The report says the riot was caused by the failure of W. H. Stevens, and other capitalists, to meet the demands of the miners for pay due them. The miners seized Stevens and two others, named Wood and Northrup, put them under a strong guard, and they demanded of Stevens a check for \$2,000, or enough to take the entire body of men home to Detroit. Stevens issued the check, which a detachment took to the bank at Fairplay, with Stevens' clerk. The bank paid the check, and a second check for the same amount was forced from Stevens. Subsequently a plan for lynching Stevens was prepared, and its execution announced for last Monday. A later account says it was delayed until Monday night, but the current belief is that no further violence has or will be done. Nearly all engaged in the riot are from Detroit, Mich. At present it is impossible to determine who is responsible for the riot.

Drink Root Beer, at Wood's.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WAR ECHOES.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT BATTLE.

Forest Fires from Wisconsin to Maine.

Great Destruction of Property.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Weather and Crop Items.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The New York Times has the following special by cable from Giverny:

GIVERNAY, WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1877.—A great battle is impending, and already heavy cannonading is in progress. For several days the Russians have been concentrating a large force at this point, preparatory to a forced passage of the Danube. The army is in fine condition and good spirits. Opposite to us is Rutchuk. The Turks are in strong force. That they will resist our advance is certain, and to-morrow or the day after may witness a bloody struggle. The infantry force is present in great numbers, and, as I write, are on the march, while great activity prevails in all departments of the army. Severe musketry firing is heard on either side of the Danube. The outposts are exchanging leaden compliments, and the rattle is fearfully distinct. Already Turkish monitors are hurrying toward this spot, and the more advanced ones are taking up positions in front of and near the point where the Russians hope to lay their pontoon bridges. We shall soon see whether their efforts will prevent the progress of that important work. To night the scene on the Danube is indeed a magnificent one. Shells are bursting in the air; the distant camp fires lend enchantment to the scene, and signal rockets ascend and fall and tell the story of advancing forces. The carnival grows heavier and heavier, and at this rate it will not take long to destroy Rutchuk. The place is the weakest in the quadrangle of Turkish forces. Further down the river the sky is reddened by the flames of burning Turtukai. The town has been fired by the Russian guns in October. It will be comparatively easier for the Russians to cross at that point. The headquarters of the left wing are still at Ibrail. News has just reached us that Matehlin, some five miles distant from that point, has been set on fire by the Russian artillery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—In a letter written to a friend here upon business matters, Senator Morton incidentally commends the administration for what it has thus far done, and intimates that he takes a view different, as he understands, from that held by Senator Blaine. "The latter is not intended for publication, but it is believed here that it indicates a forthcoming public expression of Morton's views."

President Lord, in a private dispatch, disclaims any knowledge or participation in the alleged filibustering expedition against Mexico, and the stories which have been manufactured here in that connection by sensational correspondents, are now fully exploded. It can be authentically stated that the government contemplates a vigorous policy against the predatory expeditions of the Mexican cattle thieves, but has no intention of resorting to the disreputable practice of filibustering.

ATLANTON, GA., May 16.—It has been raining throughout this section for eight days and nights, with only occasional intervals of an hour or so between showers. The ground is thoroughly soaked, and all the rivers and creeks are full. Considerable damage has been done to the various lines of railroads entering in this city. Trains on the Athens, Topeka and Santa Fe Road failed to arrive to-day; the western bound train on the Athens and Nebraska only got as far as Falls City, Neb. Crop prospects are very encouraging. The fruit promises a fine yield. The grasshopper scare is about over, and it is now generally believed by farmers that the damage by the pests will be confined to a few counties.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A special from the vicinity of Green Bay reports that spring fires in the woods north of that place are raging frightfully along the line of the Northwestern Railroad, and there is now almost continuous blaze from Manneville, Wisconsin, to Ishpeming, Michigan, a distance of 120 miles. A fire is extending back at some places in the forest a distance of twelve to fifteen miles. The Northwestern Railroad lost 180 cords of wood yesterday, and the Quincy mine lost 5,000 cords. Several small houses have been burned. The loss on pine timber is heavy. Rain alone will stop the flames and prevent losses which even now aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars.

WOODVILLE, N. H., May 16.—Nearly the whole side of the White Mountains, from Lancaster, Coos county, to the Crawford House and Babayan House, in Carroll county, are on fire. To-day the fire is raging fiercer than ever. Yesterday the whole town of Whitefield fought the fire all day long to save the village and the large lumber mills belonging to the Brown Lumber Company. The loss is confined to timber, fences, etc.

Another fire yesterday, on the Brown lumber road to Whitefield, destroyed 200 cords of wood.

At New Zealand, near the Babayan House, yesterday, destroyed the wood and coal works of Henry Jay and Baldwin, who lost over 500 cords of wood, besides valuable timber. Engines and cars of the Mount Washington Railroad are stored at the base of the mountain, and are considered in great danger. Engineers have been ordered there to get them on the track, ready to move, if necessary.

ROCKFORD, ILL., May 16.—Before the Coroner's Jury to-day Richardson testified that the bearing power of the pier was about 70 tons each, yet there was a weight of 130 tons on the pier when it fell, and figuring all unusual strains and storms, there would sometimes be 250 tons weight on each. He had at his own expense strengthened the work beyond the specifications. Tapper, of Chicago, testified the work was in several particulars stronger than the specifications had called for. The superintendent should have watched the quality of the material, but the architect should also have known the brick were inferior and the workmanship not equal to the specifications. Twenty tons to the square foot was the outside limit of safety. He preferred fifteen.

Special Notice.—I hereby forbid any person selling goods to my son, Lazarus Shorb, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

WILLIAM H. SHORB.

Decatur, Ill., May 14, 1877.—dlw\*

## AN ORDINANCE.

Providing for the improvement of East Main street from the east line of Water street to the east line of Broadway.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Decatur, That East Main street in said city be improved by grading, curbing, guttering, and otherwise, and that the cost of said improvement be paid by the city.

Sec. 2. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 3. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 4. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 5. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 6. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 7. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 8. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 9. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 10. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 11. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 12. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 13. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 14. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 15. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 16. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 17. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 18. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

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Sec. 27. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 28. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 29. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

Sec. 30. The city engineer shall establish the grade on said East Main street from the east line of Water street east to the east line of Broadway.

## SEE HOW CHEAP.

HAYS &amp; BARTHOLOMEW'S.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. EINSTEIN.

Has just returned with a full line of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, consisting of a full line of PRINTS, BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS, DRESS GOODS of all colors and shades, BLACK ALPACAS, CASHMERES, GRENADINES, SILKS, GINGHAMS, FLANNEL, JEANS and COTTONADES, also a full line of LADIES' and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. I will offer Great Bargains in these Goods to all who may favor me with a call.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.

Decatur, Ill., April 9, 1877.—dlw\*

The New Family SINGER SEWING MACHINES!

WILL BE REPAIRED BY SOLD AT THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS, CASH,

And all other styles of Genuine Singer Machines at equally reduced prices, and though these machines have been reduced in price, the quality will be maintained at the highest standard. The public is cautioned against having imitation machines which are always made in a very inferior manner and sold by irresponsible parties. Agents at a less price than other good machines can be sold for, and always bear the patented trade-mark. I will still keep on hand a COMPLETE STOCK OF SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES FOR ALL LEADING MACHINES.

GEORGE F. BLUME,

No. 26 Merchant St., Decatur, Ills.

Decatur, May 16, 1877.—dlw\*

CARPETS! BRUSSELS CARPETS!

Sixty-seven pieces—choice styles. Also a choice line of INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW STOCK OF FINEST CARPETS AT LOW PRICES. ALSO, LACE CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADINGS.

ABEL &amp; LOCKE

No. 24 East Main St., Decatur, Ills.

N. B. Liberal donations to ministers and churches. (May 17, 1877)

N. LAUX &amp; BRO.

Agents Wanted.

Life of Dr. Livingstone.

LIVER PUBLISHED.

The whole story of the Great Explorer's early life, his adventures, his travels in Africa, his wonderful exploits, and his death, as told by himself, in his personal narrative, to be published in the form of a book, and will be sold by the publishers, at a very low price. For terms and circulars, apply to J. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 201 Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Administrators' Notice.

Estate of LYMAN H. MOODY, deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Lyman H. Moody, deceased, to present the same for adjustment and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Mason county, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Decatur, on the third Monday of May A. D. 1877, being the first day of said term. Decatur, Ill., May 16, 1877.

JAMES H. HOPKINSON, JAMES H. HOPKINSON, Administrators.

March 15—waw

COFFINS!

TRIMMING and STROUING at Wholesale.

ST. NICHOLAS

LIVERY, FEED

SALE STABLE.

First-Class outfit.

N. LAUX &amp; BRO.

Decatur, May 1, 1877.—dlw\*

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of LYMAN H. MOODY, deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Lyman H. Moody, deceased, to present the same for adjustment and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Mason county, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Decatur, on the third Monday of May A. D. 1877, being the first day of said term. Decatur, Ill., May 16, 1877.

JAMES H. HOPKINSON, JAMES H. HOPKINSON, Administrators.

March 15—waw

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.

A beautiful quarterly journal, devoted to the florist, and containing an elegant colored flower plate with the first named. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first copy sent free to subscribers in German and English.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, in part of a series, with elegant color cuts.

Vick's Catalogue—500 illustrations, new and complete. Address J. A. VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

\$3 WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Single watch and gold watch to agents. For terms and circulars apply to J. A. VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

\$38

Each watch to Agents. Single watch and gold watch to agents. For terms and circulars apply to J. A. VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Thursday

CITY DI

A full supply of

Nice sugar

Hammer's

choice tons and

also connected

provision trade, a

Every variety

including the latest

popular songs, at

Remember the

entertainment to

room, in court ho

Two weeks

then the long

which the juvenile

with long hair

There seems

designer of a strong

Harry Hobbins

the American Ho

for three years a

first-class hotel.

Work on air

necessarily remain

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Go to Arnet

and all approved

For fragrant







